

talks better when he knows what he is talking about.

Mr. Stanly is pleased to say, that his little talk is required to comfort the Southern States of Charleston. Had he been a member of the Legislature all the documents of the nation, or he is anxious to interpret some of them, he would have discovered that the Branch of the Atlantic already existing in the Southern States, is worth more than \$100,000,000, all of the produce of North Carolina, and that the annual value is less than \$12,000. This fact has already gone through its probationary trial in the heavy tax levied for the purpose of the Southern States, and men are all at their posts; the country is in perfect order; and materially laid to for the year in advance. It is probably not an direct encouragement to the Native interests of our State, and while it thus tends to expand her resources, it adds to the wealth of the Nation in the commercial world. But, if Mr. Stanly wishes with a parental hand to destroy this almost only institution that shows that our native State belongs in the Federal Family of the Union, he need not be afraid.



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Mr.

Smith,
Mr.
Black

POETRY.

The following is one of the best written and most popular songs of the day. It is set to the tune of "Auld Lang Syne."

THE FARMER OF NORTH BEND.

Can grateful freemen slight his claims,
Who bravely did defend
Their lives and fortunes on the Thames,
The Farmer of North Bend?
The Farmer of North Bend, my boys,
The Farmer of North Bend,
We'll give a right good hearty vote
To the Farmer of North Bend.

The trump of Fame, in sterner song,
The patriot's deeds shall tell,
And Freedom's cause the strain prolong,
The gladsome chorus swell.
The gladsome chorus swell, my boys,
The gladsome chorus swell,
We'll sing tonight in merry song,
The gladsome chorus swell.

The Chieftain heard the stirring drum,
And hark'd his soldier's bow,
But victor came he loosed home,
His burning fields to mow.
His burning fields to mow, my boys,
His burning fields to mow,
Exchanged the sward for the scythe,
His burning fields to mow.

Tough youthful valor bravely won
The laurel for his brow,
Yet victor's own triumphant son
Now holds the Yeoman's plough,
Now holds the Yeoman's plough,
And soon we'll try his trusty hand
To hold the Nation's plough.

Now hear the note, his country's call,
From the hill-top and the shore,
It comes from east, and east, and hall,
And all the valleys o'er, my boys,
And all the valleys o'er,
It calls him to the rescue, boys,
From all the valleys o'er.

The hero, who long years ago,
Once won the warrior's mail,
Now comes to lend the Yeoman's foe,
A Farmer with his fall.
A Farmer with his fall, my boys,
A Farmer with his fall,
And they'll get a right good threshing yet,
From the Farmer with his fall.

Then cheer us up, my boys, to-night,
A helping hand we'll lend,
And plough the old Key Stone, to-night,
To the Farmer of North Bend,
To the Farmer of North Bend, my boys,
To the Farmer of North Bend,
We'll plough the old Key Stone to-night,
To the Farmer of North Bend.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From God's Book of Nature.

VENTRILOQUISM.

This singular art has given rise to a variety of extraordinary tales, and some of them of a very amusing kind. The following, which I copy from M. Borden, a learned critic of the sixteenth century, is of this description, and I will for once break through our accustomed gravity in order to give it you:—

The gallant Francis I. of France had an equally gallant and very shrewd valet-de-chambre, of the name of Lewis Brabant, who was also a most skillful ventriloquist. Lewis Brabant had the misfortune to fall desperately in love with a young, very beautiful, and very wealthy heiress, whose father forbade his addresses in consequence of the disparity of his condition. The father, however died soon after, and the courageous lover, unobscured by a first repulse, was determined to try his fortune a second time, under favor of the new state of circumstances, and to see whether it would not be possible, upon a severe push, to call to his aid the art of ventriloquism, in which he was so considerable an adept.

He accordingly waited upon the mother as soon as decency would allow, and once more submitted his proposals. But faithful to the views of her deceased husband, the mother of the young lady made no scruple of once more giving Lewis Brabant a direct refusal. While, however, she was in the act of doing so, a low, hollow, sepulchral voice was heard by herself, and by every friend who was with her, and which was instantly recognized as the voice of the deceased, commanding her to give her daughter's hand immediately to Lewis Brabant, whom the piteous spirit affirmed he now knew to be a most worthy and excellent man, and considerably wealthier than he had taken him to be when alive; adding, at the same time, that he was at that moment suffering a part of the pains of purgatory for having ill-treated, by his refusal, so exemplary a man; and that he would not be released from there till his widow had consented.

All was mute astonishment; but Lewis Brabant appeared more astonished than the rest. He modestly observed, that whatever his merits or his virtues might be, he had no idea that they were worthy of being commemorated by a voice from the grave; but that nothing could give him more pleasure than to be made the happy instrument of estranging the old gentleman from the pains of purgatory, which it seemed he was suffering on his account. There was no doubt as to the voice; and, consequently, there was no doubt as to the path to be pursued; the mother, the daughter, the whole family immediately assented with one accord, and Lewis Brabant, had the honor to receive their commands to prepare for the nuptials with all speed.

To prepare for the nuptials, however, required the assistance of a little ready money; but Lewis Brabant, was destitute of such an article. It was necessary, nevertheless, to procure it; and he now resolved to try whether the same talent which had obtained for him the promise of a wife, might not also obtain for him the material he stood in need of.

He recollected that there lived at Lyons an old miserly banker, of the name of Cornu, who had accumulated immense wealth by usury and extortion, and whose conscience appeared often to be ill at ease, in consequence of the means he had made use of; but it immediately struck him that Mr. Cornu was the very character that would answer his purpose.

To Lyons, therefore, he went instantly

post-haste, commenced an immediate acquaintance with M. Cornu, and on every interview took especial care, on entering into conversation with him, to contrast the pure happiness enjoyed by the man whose conscience could look back, like M. Cornu's, as he was pleased to say, on a life devoted to acts of charity and benevolence, with the horrors of the wretch who had amassed heaps of wealth by usury and injustice, and whose tormented mind only gave him now a foretaste of what he was to expect hereafter. The miser was perpetually desirous of changing the conversation; but the more he tried, the more his companion pressed upon him with it; till finding, on one occasion, that he appeared more agitated than ever, the ventriloquist conceived such an occasion to be the golden moment for putting his scheme into execution; and at that instant a low, solemn, sepulchral, mutter was heard, as in the former case, which was at last found to be the voice of M. Cornu's father, who had been dead for some years, and which declared him to have passed all this time in the tortures of purgatory, from which he had now just learned that nothing could free him but his son's paying ten thousand crowns into the hands of Lewis Brabant, then with him, for the purpose of redeeming Christian slaves from the hands of the Turks.

All, as in the last case, was unutterable astonishment; but Lewis Brabant was the most astonished of the two; modestly declared that now for the first time in his life he was convinced of the possibility of the dead holding conversation with the living; and admitted that, in truth he had for many years been benevolently employed in redeeming Christian slaves from the Turks, although his native bashfulness would not allow him to avow it publicly.

The mind of the old miser was distracted with a thousand contending passions. He was suspicious without having any satisfactory reason for suspicion; filial duty prompted him to rescue his father from his shade of misery; but ten thousand crowns was a large sum of money even for such a purpose. He at length resolved to adjourn the meeting till the next day, and to change it to another place. He required time to examine into this mysterious affair, and also wished, as he told his companion, to give his father an opportunity of trying whether he could not bargain for a smaller sum.

They accordingly separated; but renewed their meeting the next day with the punctuality of men of business. The place made choice of by M. Cornu, for this encounter, was an open common in the vicinity of Lyons, where there was neither a house, nor a wall, nor a tree, nor a bush that could conceal a confederate, even if such a person should be in employment. No sooner, however, had they met than the old banker's ears were again assailed with the same hideous and sepulchral cries, upbraiding him for having suffered his father to remain for four-and-twenty hours longer in all the tortures of purgatory; denouncing that, unless the demand of the ten thousand crowns was instantly complied with, the sum would be doubled; and that the miser himself would be condemned to the same doleful regions, and to an increased degree of torture. M. Cornu moved a few paces forward, but he was assailed with still louder shrieks: he was advanced a second time, and now instead of hearing his father's voice alone, he was assailed with the dreadful outcry of a hundred ghosts at once, those of his grandfather, his great grandfather, his uncles and aunts, and the whole family of the Cornus for the last two or three generations; who, it seems, were all equally suffering in purgatory—and were included in the general contract for the ten thousand crowns; all of them beseeching him in the name of every saint in the calendar to have mercy upon them, and to have mercy upon himself. It required more fortitude than M. Cornu possessed to resist the threats and outcries of a hundred and fifty or two hundred ghosts at a time. He instantly paid the ten thousand crowns into the hands of Lewis Brabant, and felt some pleasure that by postponing the payment for a day, he had at least been able to rescue the whole family of the Cornus for the same sum of money as was at first demanded for his father alone. The dexterous ventriloquist, having received the money, instantly returned to Paris, married his intended bride, and told the whole story to his sovereign and the court, very much to the entertainment of all of them.

A Predicament.—The Baltimore Clipper man tells of meeting in the street a dashing belle of that city, whose conduct as she neared him, seemed passing strange, as at one moment she would hasten her steps, and at another stop, as if, in doubt whether to proceed. Her cheeks were tinged with blushes, and such was her evident confusion that she ever and anon cast a pleading look around, as if to find some open door to receive her. For a long time he was at a loss to know what caused the poor girl's confusion, when he discovered close at her heels two little pigs, who struck up a merry "squeak-squeak," as soon as she walked forward, but were perfectly silent when she stood still. But why should those little pigs be so very attentive? The young lady doubtless had her swain—but not her swine. As he passed her he observed that her "bustle," which was stuffed with brass, had burst open and was letting out its stores to ameliorate the appetites of these hungry little pigs! Strange that the Baltimore authorities will allow little pigs and big pigs of various sizes to run at large to devour the artificial portion of their belles!

To extract Wax from honey comb.—The Glasgow Mechanic's Gazette gives the following mode of extracting wax:—Have on the fire an open vessel of boiling water, and stand by the fire an open vessel of cold water; put the comb close tied in a canvas bag, in the boiling water, and repeatedly squeeze it down with a stick or a large wooden spoon; the wax will come through the bag and swim on the top of the water; skim it off and put it in the vessel of cold water; by repeatedly squeezing the wax and skimming, every particle of wax is obtained; when coagulated it may be taken off and melted, and cast into moulds of any convenient shape for sale.

Dip the Mississippi dry with a teaspoon; stop the second Municipality from going ahead; twist your heel into the toe of your boot; make post-masters perform their promises; send up fishing hooks with balloons and bob for stars; get astride of a gossamer and a comet; when a rain storm is coming down like the cataclysm of Niagara remember where you left your umbrella; check a mosquito with a brick bat—in short, prove all things hitherto considered impossible to be possible, but never attempt to coax a woman to say she will, when she has once made up her mind to say she won't.

Strawberries.—Many sages up strawberries with cream and sugar, but give us the Italian dressing for a strawberry, before all others. It makes a splendid dish for dessert, and is sure to please nine out of every ten persons at table. The operation is simple. Take off the stalks from as many strawberries as will form one layer at the bottom of a dish, with some fine sugar over them; then place another layer and so again; each layer will be found smaller than the preceding. When there are five or six layers, cut a fresh lemon and squeeze the juice all over them. Before they are helped, let them be greatly disturbed, that they may have the benefit of the lemon juice, and sugar. They may be eaten of heartily without danger; which is more than can be said of strawberries and cream, and, generally speaking, those who have eaten them with the Italian dressing will never eat them any other way, if they can help it.

Tomato Tart.—The following was handed to us by a respectable individual of this place, as a recipe for making tomato tart. Roll out your dough very thin, and place it on the plate in which you intend baking your tart, and slice your tomatoes very thinly, then take about two table spoons full of brown sugar, and one of ground cinnamon bark, spread the two over the tomatoes, bake it well, and you will have a delightful tart.—Yorkville Reporter.

Presbytery of Concord.
The Presbytery of Concord will meet at Back Creek Church, on the 4th Wednesday (the 23d day) of September, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Aug. 10, 1840.

Dr. C. J. FOX
INFORMS the citizens of Mecklenburg and the surrounding country, that he is receiving and opening the largest and best assortment of

MEDICINES,
Drugs, Paints, Oil,
Patent Medicines,
Thompson's Medicines,
PERFUMERIES,
WIVES AND SPIRITS,
For Medical Uses,
VARNISHES, &c. &c.
ever offered in this market. Also, some superior

Chewing Tobacco,
all of which he will sell for CASH or on short credit. ALL ORDERS from a distance punctually attended to and carefully packed up.
His Stock is now almost entirely fresh and warranted genuine.
Aug. 11, 1840. 46f

THE CHARLOTTE FEMALE ACADEMY
WILL be re-opened on the 1st Monday of October. Pupils can be accommodated with board, either in respectable families in the Village, or in the Academy with the Teachers, at \$9 per month:

Terms of Tuition per Session.
3D CLASS.
Reading, Spelling, with the Elements of Geography and Arithmetic. \$8 50
2D CLASS.
Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Emerson's 2d part Arithmetic and Olney's Geography. \$10 50
1ST CLASS.
Including the studies of the second, with larger systems of Arithmetic and Geography, Algebra, Composition, Botany, History, Natural, Moral and Mental Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry, Rhetoric, &c. &c. \$16 50
EXTRA BRANCHES.
French, per Session. \$10 00
Portrait Painting, per course. 10 00
Water Colors, per Session. 10 00
Chemical Works, Embroidery, Worsted Work, Lamp Mates, Sockets, Screens, &c. 5 00
S. D. NYE HUTCHISON, Principal.
Aug. 4, 1840. 149

Strayed
FROM the Subscriber, on the 25th of July last, Two Curly, one beautiful Sorrel Filly, three years old, having no marks by which she can be particularly described; the other a Bay Horse Male two years old, without particular marks. Any person finding or taking up said Colts, and giving the subscriber information, shall be liberally rewarded for their trouble.
LEWIS DINKINS.
Presidence Settlement, Aug. 4, 1840. 45d

NOTICE.
THE subscriber having qualified as administrator on the estate of Asher Jones, deceased, requests all persons having claims against said deceased to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar; and as his affairs are left in such a state as to render it impossible for him to ascertain who are indebted to the estate, he hopes if there is any one indebted to it they will have the honesty to make it known so as to enable him to pay the debts.
THOS. J. HOLTON.
May 19, 1840.

BOOT & SHOE MAKING BUSINESS.
THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Charlotte and the public generally, that he has opened a Shop in the town of Charlotte for the purpose of carrying on the above Business, where he is prepared to do any kind of work in his line for those who may be disposed to favor him with their patronage. His work will be well done and his charges as moderate as will be consistent with his interest for Cash or Country Produce. His Shop will be found a few doors North of the Court House.
ALL REPAIRING done on short notice.
THOS. MARKS.
April 8, 1840. 230

WANTED.—An Apprentice to the Printing Business. A boy 15 or 16 years of age preferred—of good character.
Warranted Deeds for sale at this Office.

FOR CASH OR ON TIME.
Bale Yarn & Brown Shirting
Manufactured at Lexington, N. C.
I HAVE received a quantity of the above articles, which will sell wholesale or retail, at very reduced prices. I believe the Shirtings the best I ever saw in any part of the United States. I wish the Merchants and Farmers to call and examine, and I shall be sure of a sale.
H. D. WILLIAMS, Agent.
Charlotte, July 14, 1840. 40f

On hand, Come and Buy!
I HAVE on hand at this Shop, several Currencies, Jammers, Carriages, and 9 well-finished Sulkies, one of which is very fine, and I am continually putting up Work in the above line. Gentlemen wishing to buy would do well to call in and see for themselves as good terms will be given.
All kinds of REPAIRING done as heretofore, on Seventh-street.
WM. L. MITCHELL.
Charlotte, July 7, 1840. 41f

Lost by Mail
BETWEEN Charlotte N. C. and Kanawha C. H. Va. the right hand half of a Twenty Dollar Note, of the Bank of the United States, payable to John E. Maddox or order, Office of Discount and Deposit in Natchez, dated June 28th, 1839, No. 4785. The letter was mailed 1839, No. 4785. The Holder, Cashier, about the 19th of February, 1837.
SOPHIA JONES.
May 12, 1840. 33f

HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.
Paper Hanging, Glazing and Gilding.
THE subscriber respectfully tenders his services in the above business to the citizens of this city and the surrounding country. He has been for many years in the business, and he is confident that he will be able to give general satisfaction to all those who may encourage him. He has in his employ several hands, who will enable him to dispatch large

Jobs of Painting
at short notice. His prices are as low as any other workman; and he will furnish Paints, Oil, &c. and do work as low as he can possibly afford it, if required to do so by his employers. As he is determined to do his work well, he solicits a share of public patronage. Letters directed to him at Charlotte, N. C. to the care of Col. M. W. Alexander or at Chambersville, to the care of Mr. McClure, will be punctually attended to.
L. W. THOMPSON.
April 2, 1840. 37f

To the Fashionable Community:
J. & D. JAMISON
HAVING permanently located themselves in Charlotte, as successors to A. Graham, Esq., offer their services as

TAILORS,
to all who may favour them with their patronage. Their known ability and skill in their profession, render it unnecessary to say that they are ready to do the best work in this section of North Carolina. Having connected with the firm of long and successful experience in the

Art of Cutting,
they are prepared to say to the public, that they are determined to let no art of cutting made by hand go from their Shop without being entirely satisfactory to the wearer, so far as cutting and making are concerned.
The business is conducted, for the present, under the firm of Jamison & Co., in the house hitherto occupied by Mr. Graham.
Charlotte, Jan. 22, 1840. 17f

MOFFATT'S Vegetable Life Medicines.
THESE medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and endowing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable the happy effects of MOFFATT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefited, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently exert their salutary influence.

THE LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened feces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual constiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhoea, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against such medicines, or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by long and successful experience. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffatt's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Headaches, and Headache, Rheumatism, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Langour and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhoea, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scoury, Ulcers, Inverterate Sores, Scorbutic Eruptions and Bad Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame.

IN FEVER and AGUE, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

MOFFATT'S MEDICAL MANUAL, designed as a domestic guide to health.—This little pamphlet, edited by W. R. Moffatt, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffatt's theory of disease, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Prices 25 cents for sale by Mr. Moffatt's agents generally.

These Valuable Medicines are for sale by
T. J. HOLTON,
Charlotte, N. C.

Warranted Deeds for sale at this Office.

ENCOURAGE HOME MANUFACTURE.
THE subscriber respectfully tenders his thanks to the inhabitants of Mecklenburg and surrounding country, for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him since he has been engaged in this place in the

Manufacturing of Carriages,
and assures them that his work, as heretofore, shall be finished on the most improved and durable plans. Those in want of Carriages would do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.
ALL ORDERS from a distance will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.
All kinds of REPAIRING done with neatness and on moderate terms.
CARTER CRITTENDEN.
April 10, 1840. 35f

Drs. P. C. Caldwell and Thos. Harris
HAVING re-associated, respectfully tender their services to the community in the various branches of their profession and pledge themselves to attend promptly and devote their entire attention to their professional duties. In difficult cases requiring consultation or the services of both, no extra charge will be made. Their charges generally will be moderate. They may always be found at the shop heretofore occupied by Dr. Harris, unless professionally engaged.
March 31, 1840. 37f

Drs. P. C. Caldwell and Thos. Harris
N. B. Dr. Caldwell considers his health sufficiently restored to say to his old friends, that he will wait on them with as much pleasure and energy as he has formerly done.

Dr. H. H. Wallace.
HAVING associated, will attend to the practice of Medicine & Surgery in all their collateral branches. They may be consulted at all times (except when absent on professional business) at their office (formerly occupied by Dr. J. M. Alexander) and to be edited by H. H. Wallace. Cases requiring consultation shall be attended to without any additional expense.
Charlotte, Jan. 1, 1840. 15f

PROPOSALS for issuing a Periodical in the City of Raleigh, which will be exclusively devoted to public Literature and Science, entitled "THE EMERALD," and to be edited by H. H. Wallace. It has been remarked by an eminent man, whose enlightened and spirited labors for the welfare and glory of North Carolina, will form an interesting portion of her future history, "that the character of the country was principally indebted for its elevation and lustre to the reputation of her public men." And perhaps the voice of calm and impartial reason may safely pronounce the decision, that it would be a vain and impracticable attempt to aim at making known the characters of the meritorious citizens of any community without having first imparted to the world a perceptive and tangible revelation of its resources of Literature and Science. It is a powerful fact, in connection with the history of the State, that she has offered immense sacrifices of character and fame from the want of a faithful and accessible organ, through which her devoted sons might communicate to the world their biographical incidents and historical and literary fragments which have been garnered up in the archives of private affection, and which are so closely associated with the glory of the people. In the present, we are far in the rear of other States in the Confederacy, which can prefer no just claim to a superior rank over North Carolina on account of the vaster extent of their moral, intellectual, or physical resources. And we cannot surrender the encouraging conviction that this State presents an atmosphere sufficiently genial, and a soil sufficiently grateful to sustain, in vigorous prosperity, a journal purely devoted to Literature and Science, until the experiment shall have been fairly made and have proved successful.

The most prominent features by which the Emerald will be distinguished, will be a persevering effort to rescue from oblivion the numerous facts which would be so peculiarly calculated to give solidity and extension to the web of our history as a State, and which have been rapidly passing beyond our reach, owing to the wasting influence which is exerted by time over both the written and traditional memorials of men: to refresh the recollection to the talents, virtues and services of those patriotic men who acquired themselves as faithful guardians of the most precious rights and interests of the State, in the period of her infant weakness; to deliver to the world an accurate knowledge of those who have heightened and adorned her character in more recent times; to elicit and circulate the fruits of vigorous and cultivated intellect, through the medium of articles which will be prepared for the Emerald on the subjects of primary interest, both in the circle of the more severe sciences, and in the more popular walks of political literature; and to advance the interests of popular education, by uniformly persevering in the view of those facts, subjects and examples which will be best calculated to exert a salutary influence over the public mind.

For the purpose of placing the literary resources of the Emerald upon a secure and permanent basis of interest and usefulness, the aid of intelligent and gifted gentlemen has been solicited in advance of its publication; and the assurances which have been received upon this point are such as to justify the anticipation that the enterprise will be sustained by some of the most luminous and popular pens of which the State may boast. It is also expected that each number of the Emerald will receive a considerable accession to its interest in presenting a sketch of some eminent citizen of North Carolina. And these eminent citizens will be indiscriminately applied to the character of both the living and the dead.

It will be one of the chief objects of the Editor to regulate the selections which may be made for the paper, by such approved maxims as to render it a vehicle of useful instruction, and to secure some degree of gratification to every class of readers. A constant effort will be made to guard against the lengthened species of gravity, which may approach the limits of monotony whilst at the same time the sprightliness of its matter shall not abound in such culpable profusion as to acquire the stamp of levity. The hope is cherished, too, that this periodical will prove equally acceptable to both of the political parties which now divide the population of the Union, in as much as distinguished individuals warmly devoted to each of these classes of men have promised us contributions from their pens; and as every topic which may be even faintly touched with the party politics of the times, shall be rigidly and inflexibly excluded from the columns of the Emerald.

TERMS.—The Emerald will be published semi-monthly, in quarto form of eight pages, on an imperial sheet of fine paper and handsome type, at four dollars per annum. Pains will be taken to make it equal, in point of mechanical execution, to any similar publication in the Union; and it is contemplated, in a short time to issue it weekly, should it be found practicable to do so with safety to our own interests and the entertainment afforded to our readers; in which event, the subscription will be increased to five dollars.

Blank Warrants for sale at this Office.

Wrapping Paper.
JUST received and for sale at this Office a supply of Wrapping Paper. Also a few reams of Writing Paper.

JOB PRINTING
Neatly executed at this Office.

WARRANTEE DEEDS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Coach-Making Business.
In the town of Charlotte, and is now prepared to execute all ORDERS in his line, from the most common to the finest. Having had many years experience in the business and employed workmen of a superior grade and lumber well seasoned, his work is warranted in saying, that his work shall be equal, if not superior, to any made in this section of country. All his work is a fair trial, for his work shall not be excelled in point of cheapness, unless one-half its value.

Piedmont Silk Reel.
THE subscriber having commenced the manufacture of the above reel, offers them for sale at the Silk Growing Community on as reasonable terms as the article can be procured at the North and equally as good a specimen may be known at the subscriber's Shop in the town of Charlotte. As this is the reel so highly recommended by the well-known friend of the 60th issue, Mr. G. I. Smith, and the only one that has met with general approbation, every person engaged in the business should immediately provide himself with one and learn to reel silk, thereby adding one-half its value to his stock.

Information Wanted.
OF two young men by the name of BENJAMIN and JESSE KELLY. The first was 23 years old last November, and the latter 18 October last. Said young men were captured, were made drunk and whilst in that situation (being literate), were persuaded and caused to sign a deed for a certain tract of land, thereby releasing and the heirs successors of what they had done. The witnesses being about to offer to them, they were seized and carried to the Police, where they were held until they had been taken off from Newmarket station, Georgia, about 20th of September, 1837, since which time they have been heard from. They were seen in Albany, Georgia, &c. They were run off by one James Yancy, and others. Any information respecting the boys by mail or otherwise, whether they are alive or dead, will be thankfully received by the subscriber, Editor of newspapers in North Carolina, South Carolina, or Georgia, will confer a favor on a fellow countryman and brother citizen, by giving the above an insertion in their papers.

If said boys can be found, they are having a fair in Georgia, as they are persecuted from all sides in the case.
WALKER COUNTY, GA., Feb. 4, 1840.
E. KITCHEN.

PROSPECTUS OF THE CAROLINA BEACON,
AND
Metropolitan Journal.
BY E. K. KEELY.

THE world is constantly changing (progress is changing, and civilization is progressing) and the arts and sciences are struggling along in the way of improvement, doing along our mountains, through rivers, and ascending our heights, and the people seem content with old-fashioned sleepy conservatism which are yet published here, devoted to, and their lumbering columns filled with dirty, blackguard, debasing, demoralizing politics—because their attention has not yet been directed towards that sprightly, dashing, independent, comprehensive, go-ahead modern style which is now outstripping every thing else. There is a lack of steam about most newspapers—a drowsy, sluggish, antiquated old plodder, having not yet adapted themselves to the dashing ahead. They are "behind the times" and the improvements of the age.

In *novis-matters*, the "Beacon" will be prompt and accurate, giving the cream of every thing that occurs, in a pleasant, condensed shape, without wearying the reader with dull details.

In philosophy and science, we have an equal scholar and man of sense and genuine industry, whose abilities are unsurpassed, and whose energy will be assiduously directed toward the cultivation and instruction of those who read the Beacon.

In politics, the Beacon will be truly independent—not neutral, by any means, (understand me, not insouciant)—that is, we will say what we think, neither courting favor nor fearing censure. We hate the Low Power, but we do not hate the Whigs better than ourselves or the people at large, therefore we choose to go for A. B. C. and let the people generally be prejudiced in any thing or any body else. As, however, it becomes every day more difficult to take some interest in the political affairs of our country, and in the result of the yearning sentiment for the Presidency, we shall devote a portion of the Beacon to the consideration of matters and things, and as they are connected therewith. After that, we shall turn our attention more exclusively to literary matters, religion, philosophy, agriculture and the fair sex.

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Raleigh, N. C., February, 1840.

Wrapping Paper.
JUST received and for sale at this Office a supply of Wrapping Paper. Also a few reams of Writing Paper.

JOB PRINTING
Neatly executed at this Office.

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